



**What Grant has Done.**  
When the telegram announcing the battle at Spotsylvania Court House was received in Yankeeedom, Lincoln called on the whole population to join in prayer and thanksgiving; members of Congress rose from their seats and cheered vociferously; the population of all the large cities were mad with joy; Governor Seymour fired one hundred guns, and the whole Yankee race kicked up a fuss almost as prodigious as that which the New Yorkers raised over Tommy and the Japanese. We have had the curiosity to examine into the grounds of all this rejoicing, and the result is as follows:  
On the 4th May, Grant crossed the river with 140,000 men. On the 5th and 6th he attacked Gen. Lee's lines near Verdiersville, and was on both occasions repulsed with enormous slaughter. Finding he could gain nothing by an attack in front, he inclined to the right, in order to flank Gen. Lee, and the lines running North-west and South-east, this movement by his right of course brought him nearer to Richmond. Gen. Lee moved on the parallel line to intercept him, and succeeded completely. On Saturday, the 7th, Sunday, the 8th, and Monday, the 9th, Grant made repeated and furious assaults upon Lee's lines, and was every time repulsed with prodigious slaughter, without having made the slightest impression upon them. At each repulse he continued to incline to the left, hoping to steal off from Lee and get possession of the railroad before that general became aware of his design. Up to the night of Monday, 9th, the Washington Chronicle, Lincoln's organ stated that his loss in killed, wounded and missing had been 35,000 men. Up to the same time, the army correspondent of the New York Herald estimated his losses at 27,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, besides a prodigious number of stragglers. When it is considered that he was, in all his operations, attacking fortifications, and that he did it in heavy columns there cannot be a doubt that both these estimates are far short of the truth. On Tuesday, 10th, another battle of the same description was fought. Wednesday was a quiet day.  
Thursday, the 12th at 4 o'clock in the morning, an overwhelming force attacked Gen. Edward Johnson's division, which seems to have occupied an advanced work detached from the other works, and on of supporting distance. They captured the works and took about 1,500 prisoners, which, Yankee-like, they magnified into 4,000. They took, also, eighteen or twenty pieces of cannon. Our troops charged them and retook the cannon, but were unable to bring them off. The Yankees carried them away afterwards in the night. Having carried this work, they then came on upon the body of our entrenchments. Here they met with the most terrible slaughter ever seen on this continent. They advanced in heavy columns, ten deep, and our troops, waiting for them behind their breastworks, shot them down with the most perfect deliberation. The carnage continued for hours, Grant continually ordering up fresh troops as fast as those already engaged were slaughtered. At 2 o'clock, he gave it up, and retired, leaving the ground covered with an enormous mass of Yankees—dead, dying or desperately wounded. The correspondent of the New York Herald estimates Grant's loss on this occasion at from 18,000 to 25,000 men. Gen. Lee, who always under estimates the enemy's loss, thinks, so we understand, that it was at least 20,000. It must be obvious to any man who will reflect upon circumstances that it was greatly above either of these.  
The Yankee papers themselves say that up to Friday, the 12th, he had already lost at least 75,000 men—that is to say, more than half his original army. Our own impression is, that he has not lost one man under 60,000. All the prisoners taken on Thursday were drunk, some of them so much so that they could not reload their guns after they had fired them. Grant made the poor wretches drunk, and then goaded them on to destruction. Our fire was so terrible that some of them who had approached nearest our breastworks threw down their arms, climbed over the works and begged for mercy. Notwithstanding all this Grant and Meade boasted that they had gained a great victory! That they lied is obvious, for on the next Wednesday Grant, wishing to attack our works, was obliged to beat up for volunteers, and these volunteers could not be brought nearer than 200 yards of our lines, where stood our troops, jeering and insulting them, and daring them to come on. Their spirits had evidently been completely broken. Grant boasted that he meant to fight it out on that line if it took him all the summer. Meade, when Lee had abandoned his position at Spotsylvania Court House in consequence of the enemy's having abandoned his, boasted that Grant had driven Lee's was in the rear of Grant the whole time.  
Grant endeavors to console himself for his unheard of losses by saying that our losses are still heavier. Gen. Lee has received the reports of all his generals up to the 13th. His entire loss—killed, wounded, and missing—can be covered by a figure not exceeding 14,000. Grant has lost five to his one, and the inequality originally existing has almost been overcome.  
Grant thanks God for his failures. He has much to be thankful for.—*Richmond Dispatch*  
An English sailor lately took his child to be christened, and happening to hold it on the wrong arm for the clergyman to take it, was asked to "turn the child," upon which he turned it face downward. "No, no," said the parson, "turn it my good man," when he turned it face uppermost, as before. In this dilemma an old post captain sitting in the gallery came to the rescue, and sung out, "End for end, Jack." "Ay, ay, sir," said the sailor, and pitched his son and heir over on the other arm.

**The Work for the Plough.**  
The overrunning of a large portion of the most productive territory of Georgia and Virginia by the Yankee armies, says the Columbus Enquirer, increases greatly the demand made upon the agriculturists of the uninvaded regions for provisions. Not only have many thousands of refugees from the invaded districts sought security and sustenance further south, but the invasion must have the effect of destroying the crop prospects of the region overrun generally. The crops may almost as well have been never planted as the working of them neglected at this particular time. Even should the refugees and their negroes and stock be enabled soon to return to their homes—which we confidently trust is to be the case—their crop prospects for the year will be almost destroyed, and they will still be dependent upon their more fortunate countrymen in neighborhoods that have been possessed by the foot of the invader, for food. It is the sacred duty of the latter to supply the want to the utmost extent of their ability. The cause, in support of which the exile and refugee has suffered, is the common cause. To permit the people of the invaded regions to be subdued by destitution would be not only a recreancy to duty and humanity on the part of the more secure regions of the Confederacy, but would be as bad for our cause as their subjugation by Yankee power. They are auxiliaries who must be sustained. They are countrymen and brethren, to redress whose wrongs and alleviate whose sufferings is an obligation that cannot be disregarded without perfidy and inhumanity.  
It is not yet too late to plant corn, potatoes, and other serials and pulse crops that will both answer for bread-stuffs and make meat. The farmer is urgently called upon to do his whole duty in his country and countrymen. He can only discharge it by industriously applying his whole force and his utmost exertion to the production of food for the army and for the section of country that have been rendered unable, by the sad vicissitudes of war, to produce food for their own people. If they fail to do this, the anticipated victories of our armies will be robbed of their efficacy and benefits; but if they now act well their parts, they will have the honor and the reward that must attend the triumph and the peace of their country.  
The Petersburg Express mentions the following curious incidents in the battle of Thursday, 12th, near Spotsylvania C. H.:  
In the fight last Thursday Mahome's brigade for the first time during the war, was engaged in a most spirited hand to hand contest with a brigade of the enemy, and amidst the cracking of fire-arms, the falling of generals and the hostile commingling of the rebels and Yankees, many a scene was enacted, which divested of its terrors, would have been hideous, for here and there a man would suddenly find himself master of some half dozen prisoners, as suddenly find himself a prisoner only to be released again in a few seconds by other rebels; privates would be seen seizing officers, and officers privates, hurling them to the rear. One of our officers finding himself collared by a Yankee Captain, suddenly gave the Captain such a lick across his head with his sword, as to cause his own immediate release, while numerous empty guns placed in apparent dangerous contact to Yankee breasts, caused many of them to quickly throw down their own weapons and march to the rear. One of the ambulance corps of the 12th, with a gun snatched from the ground that would not fire, captured some ten prisoners and a beautiful stand of colors belonging to the 51st Penn. regiment; while another of the same corps, with a stretcher upon his shoulder, also brought in several prisoners. Some six hundred or more prisoners were taken during the brief conflict, while the Yankees did not capture more than a dozen during the same time.  
**The Nigger Troops.**  
From the correspondence of the Augusta Constitutionalist we clip the following item:  
In a late Yankee paper coming to my hands I find some intelligence that may be of interest. A great victory, or rather succession of victories, is of course claimed, and the largest type is displayed to air the lies of forty pieces of cannon captured; "thousands of prisoners taken," "Lee out flanked," &c.  
It is stated that the vast majority of wounds received by Grant's forces are in the body and lower limbs, "the rebels firing unusually low on the occasion," a fine proof, by the bye, coming from an enemy, of the coolness of our men. "Richmond," it said, "will surely be reached by the 4th of July. What a fearful price it would cost! It would be a terrible triumph. Grant could say, like the Greek General Pyrrhus, 'another such victory, and I am undone.'" Burnside's niggers are highly complimented by numbers of Yankee correspondents, one of whom says of our prisoners, "It was amusing to hear the negroes inquire jestingly: 'How is you, boss, mighty good ting we didn't catch you; we would never tuck you prisoners!' The prisoners became infuriated, and begged to have their will of the negroes five minutes. 'Remember Fort Pillow,' the negroes would urge; 'we'll cut your black throats,' was the threat of the others. Thus the two races reviled each other. The master was prisoner; the bondman free and a soldier. From the fact that five columns of the precious sheet, the Norfolk New Regime, are filled up with sentences of court martial for desertion, I apprehend the defenders of the old flag are far from being steadfast in their colors. The death penalty is meted out unsparingly to the white soldiers, while the niggers are generally set to hard labor, &c.

**Funeral of Gen. Stuart.**  
The funeral of the brave and much lamented Gen. Stuart, took place on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, from St. James' Church, corner of Marshall and Fifth streets. The coffin was placed in the centre aisle before the altar. Wreaths and a cross of evergreens, with laurel, lilies of the valley and other flowers of pure white decked the hero's coffin.  
The pall bearers were Gen. Bragg, Maj. Gen. McGowan, Gen. Chilton, Brig. Gen. Lawton, Commodore Forrest, Capt. Lee of the Navy, and Gen. Geo. W. Randolph, formerly of War.  
President Davis sat near the coffin with a look of grief upon his careworn face. His Cabinet and the members of Congress were also present. After the funeral service by the Rev. Dr. Peterskin, the body was conveyed to Hollywood Cemetery followed by a long train of carriages. No military escort accompanied the procession, but the hero was laid in his last resting place, while the earth trembled with the roar of artillery, of the contending armies.  
The following petition was picked up somewhere. It may have been dropped by some Yankee who had it prepared for presentation at the War Office, or some other of the departments of Lincolnolom. It may be useful as a or to any person making application for "soft places," though the person be a citizen of another geographical designation:  
*The Petition of James Long, Esq., humbly sheweth:* That your petitioner's brother's wife's cousin, William Moun, lost the third finger of his left hand at Vicksburg.  
That your petitioner, notwithstanding the smallness of his fortune, (he having his country at heart,) always kept hospitality, and drank confusion to the copper-heads in half a dozen bumpers every Sunday in the month, as several honest gentlemen (whose names are underwritten) are ready to testify.  
That your petitioner is remarkable in his country, for having dared to treat Capt. Sam Jones, a cursed miscegenator, and three other Black Republicans, to whiskey cock tails upon the Fourth of July.  
That your said humble petitioner hath been five times imprisoned, in five several country jails, for having been aingleader in five difference riots; into which zeal for the glorious Union hurried him, when men of longer purses had not the courage to act.  
That he the said James Long, has had six duels and four and twenty fist cuff, in defence of the hallowed cause, and that he received such a blow upon the head at a corn-shucking as he hath been the worse for from that day to this.  
That your petitioner hath been so far from improving his fortune, in the late damnable times, that he verily believes, and hath good reason to believe, that if he had been owner of an estate, he would have been plundered or cheated out of it.  
Your petitioner, in consideration of his merits and sufferings, humbly requests that he may have the place of the taxes, collector of the customs, post quartermaster's office, or whatever else he shall be thought qualified for. And your petitioner will ever pray, &c. (Signed)  
**JAMES LONG**  
We testify to the truthful statements in the above writing.  
**JONATHAN POWELL,**  
**AUGUSTUS B. WALDING.**  
**The Defence of Richmond.**  
The Enquirer suggests that, for the better defence of Richmond, all the streets be barricaded with tobacco now stored in Richmond, and that all the houses near the barricades be loopholed for their protection and defence, on the plan adopted by the enemy in Baltimore, last year, when Stuart with his cavalry was threatening that city. The Enquirer adds:  
Richmond is to be defended to the very last; her people are ready and willing to answer any calls from the authorities, but every means of defence should be used. The labor and material are here that may be required to effectually barricade every outlet. It is unknown how long the enemy may be around the city, or at what part they may attempt to enter. Their cavalry, yesterday defeated by Stuart, may to-day rally, and reinforced, turn the tide of victory, and seek to gallop into the city and through it to their army at Bermuda Hundreds. Baricaded streets will check their progress, even should they force any post of the outer defences. The precaution now suggested may never be required, but the terrible disaster it may prevent surely should commend it to the attention of the Engineer Department of the city defences. It becomes the authorities to adopt every means in their power. The defence of Richmond, must, if necessary, equal that of Derry or Saragossa.  
**Our Gun Boats.**  
A correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist says:  
Within the past few weeks it would appear that the spell of Yankee naval superiority has been effectually broken upon our inland waters they seeming to suffer as frequent reverses on that element as their armies have done on terra firma. Leaving out of view, until more fully confirmed, the capture of over twenty transports on Red River, and nearly the same number of gun-boats among them the noted Mound City, Chillicothe, Lexington, Bentos, Louisville, and Carondelet, the list foots up two destroyed on the Yazoo, two at Plymouth by the Albatross, another on the Sound of that name by the same vessel, two at Sabine Pass, one riddled by a land battery, and another hoisted into the air by a marine torpedo on the James, and three blown into splinters on the St. Johns in the last forty days, making in all twelve certainly and thirty one probably destroyed—a most refreshing exhibit.

**George Sala on the Beast.**  
Mr. Sala, a correspondent of London papers, says:  
There are few more curious subjects for speculation than that involved in the probable reception which would be met with by the political refugees whom the chance of this contest may force, are long, to seek an asylum in Great Britain. We have been from time immemorial, accustomed to extend a frank hospitality to exiles of every shade of creed and party. The dethroned tyrant and the escaped have been equally welcome. Louis Philippe or Louis Napoleon; Metternich or Mazzini; Kossouth or Jean de Bourbon; Charles the Tenth or Causidier; it is all one to us. We should be happy to harbor Solouque; and if his Holiness the Pope were to see some fine morning at Mirav's, Exeter Hall would leave its card upon him to strive to convert him. Abraham Lincoln in London would be a lion, and Mr. Beresford Hope, the Marquis of Bath, and Lord Robert Cecil would be prolific of civilities to Jefferson Davis. But how would it be if Benjamin F. Butler came among us? Would there be one spot of English, French, or Italian ground where he could find rest for the sole of his boot? I seem to hear the managers of the Grand Hotel and the Louvre saying they were very sorry but they had not a single bed left, and hundreds of guests vowing that they would pack up and leave immediately if Butler were harbored. I seem to see the waiters at *table d'hotes* and *cafes* turning away from him. I seem to hear the whole European Continent crying out that Benjamin F. Butler is a pariah and an outlaw.  
Peter Brown kept a small country grocery.—Living in an agricultural district, customers were very scarce, and sales few and light. However, he had a garden adjoining his store, and when not employed within, he was attending to his vegetables. One day a farmer drove up, and stopping, he familiarly exclaimed:  
"Got any salt, Peter?"  
"No," the grocer replied.  
Two hours afterwards the farmer drove back; he having been a distance of ten miles, and visited several other stores in the course of his ride.  
"Tomkins did you find any salt-peter?" called Mr. Brown from his garden, resting on his hoe.  
"Salt-peter! No. I didn't want that; I wanted salt!"  
"Why didn't you say so in the first place?" replied Peter. "I have plenty of salt."  
**Much Attached to the Married State.**  
It is usually considered a note worthy circumstance for a man or woman to have been married three times; but of old this number would have been thought little of. St Jerome mentions a widow that married her twenty-second husband, who, in his turn, had been married to twenty wives. Surely an experienced couple!  
A woman named Elizabeth Masi, who died at Florence, 1363, had been married to seven husbands, all of whom she outlived. She married the last of the seven at the age of 70. When on her death-bed she recalled the good and bad points in each of her husbands and having impartially weighed them in the balance, she singled out her fifth spouse as the favorite, and desired that her remains might be interred near his.  
The death of a soldier is recorded in 1781, who had five wives, and his widow aged 90, wept over the grave of her fourth husband. The writer who mentions these facts, naively added, "the said soldier was much attached to the married state."  
There is an account of a gentleman who had been married to four wives, and who lived to be 115 years old. When he died he left 23 "children" alive and well, some of the said children being from three to four score.  
A gentleman died at Bordeaux, in 1772, who had been married sixteen times!  
In July, 1768, a couple were living in Essex who had been married 81 years the husband being 107 and the wife 103 years of age. At the church of St. Clement Danes, in 1772, a woman of 85 was married to her sixth husband.—Exchange.  
John Knop; who lived in Lebanon county, Penn., died in 1850, leaving his fifth wife a widow. By these five wives he was the father of thirty-five children, thirty-four of whom attended his funeral, the other being absent in a Western State. He was sixty-eight years of age when he died, and showed much vigor and strength of body, until an acute attack of lung disease caused his death.  
In the village of Manheim, Penn., there lived in 1818, a man named Shaffner, who married, for his fourth wife, a widow who had buried three husbands, by all of whom she had children. Shaffner brought to the house children which each of his wives had borne him, and the last union was blessed(?) by children. There was a curious relationship existing in the family. We schoolboys were often puzzled by our teacher to unravel the connection.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
**Headquarters 22d Reg. S. C. M.,**  
CAMDEN, S. C. June 7, 1864.  
**GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.**  
1. In pursuance of General Order No. 7, from Adjutant and Inspector General, A. C. Garlington, the field officers of this Regiment are hereby ordered to return the date of their commission or election to office to these headquarters on or before the 15th inst.  
2. Captains or officers commanding Beat Companies will have all vacant offices in their respective companies immediately filled, according to law, (Act 1841) and make their returns to these headquarters, on or before the 20th inst.  
3. Captains L. J. Patterson, John Thompson, J. Falkinberry, John B. Mickle, Adam Team, S. D. Hough, Tobias Fulson, E. Parker, are charged with the extension of paragraph 2 of this order.  
By command Col. Jones.  
J. W. GAYLE, Adjutant.  
June 8  
**Kingville Hotel.**  
**THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE**  
to inform the travelling public that they have leased and reopened the KINGVILLE HOTEL, at the Junction of the South Carolina and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads; and that, henceforth, passengers on these roads may expect a GOOD MEAL at their House.  
The subscribers are aware that, under its former management, the KINGVILLE HOTEL was allowed to suffer in reputation; but they have determined that, under their directorship, it shall be kept up to the standard of a FIRST CLASS EATING HOUSE, and they, therefore, solicit the patronage of the travelling public.  
Give us a call, and judge for yourselves.  
May 11 BATES & MILLER.  
**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**  
**FOR SENATOR.**  
Mr. Editor: Please announce Major A. H. BOYKIN a candidate to represent Kershaw District in the Senate, and oblige  
April 20 MARY FRIENDS.  
**FOR THE LEGISLATURE.**  
We are authorized to announce Col. W. R. TAYLOR as a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.  
June 8  
We are authorized to announce Col. A. D. GOODWYN a candidate for Representative in the Legislature of South Carolina, at the ensuing election in October.  
April 26 MARY VOTERS.  
Mr. Editor: You will please announce the following gentlemen as candidates for the Legislature, at the election to be held in October next, and oblige  
Capt. W. Z. LEITNER,  
Capt. W. L. DePASS.  
April 20  
Mr. Editor: You will please announce the following gentlemen as candidates for reelection to the House of Representatives, from Kershaw District, at the ensuing election in October, and oblige their friends:  
Major J. M. DeSAUSSURE.  
Capt. D. D. PERRY.  
April 50  
**FOR CLERK OF THE COURT.**  
Mr. Editor: Please announce Lieut. JOEL A. SCHROCK as a suitable person to fill the office of Clerk of the Court for Kershaw District, at the ensuing election in October, and oblige  
His FRIENDS.  
April 20  
Mr. Editor: Please announce Capt. WM. CLYBURN as a candidate for reelection to the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, for Kershaw District, at the next ensuing election in October, and oblige his  
MANY FRIENDS.  
April 6  
**NOTICE.**  
ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS Against the estate of L. L. Whitaker deceased are requested to hand in their claims properly attested, and all indebted to make payment to  
H. B. WHITAKER,  
T. M. WHITAKER,  
Adm'rs.  
June 8  
**TOBACCO,**  
**SEGARS,**  
**and WRITING INK,**  
Wholesale and retail, at  
**S. A. BENJAMIN'S.**  
April 4  
**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS against the Estate of Anderson Stucky dec'd., are requested to present them to the undersigned, and those indebted will please make payment of the same.  
B. M. BROWN, Admr.  
May 4  
**JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.**  
Extract Logwood,  
Sup. Carb. Soda,  
Spanish Brown,  
E. I. Caster Oil,  
Spt. Campher  
For sale by  
April 27 3 W. McKAIN.  
**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**  
BEST SPANISH SWEET OIL.  
Quinine. Salt Petre.  
Alum. Es. Peppermint.  
Calomel. Blue Mass.  
Spirits Nitro. Sulphur.  
No Six. Borax, &c.  
For Sale by  
April 27 W. McKAIN.  
**ON CONSIGNMENT.**  
**4-4**  
BROWN HOMESpun, FORSALE by the Bolt.  
J. M. GAYLE.  
**ON CONSIGNMENT.**  
WILMINGTON WORKS SALT, BY the Sack, at  
J. M. GAYLE'S.  
**State of South Carolina.**  
  
ADJ'T. & INSP. GEN'S. OFFICE,  
Columbia, May 20, 1865.  
**GENERAL ORDERS NO. 6.**  
I. IN THE PRESENT SITUATION OF affairs, it is deemed proper to direct the attention of the people of the State to the 1st section of an Act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for Volunteer Companies of Mounted Infantry and for other purposes," herewith published, and to call upon all male citizens capable of bearing arms, and who are not liable to Confederate military service, to organize themselves into companies in pursuance of its provisions.  
II. Companies organized in accordance with said Act, upon presenting their rolls to be filed in this office, will be accepted for the service therein provided for, and will be armed and furnished with necessary ammunition.  
III. The troops called into service under this Act will be subject to the orders of the Governor and Commander-in-chief, and whilst in actual service, will be subject to the Articles of War and Army Regulations of the Confederate States, and shall receive the same pay and allowances as Confederate troops of the same class are entitled to.  
IV. The commanding officers of companies and the corporate authorities to whom arms have heretofore been delivered, or who now have the same in custody, are charged with keeping them in good order, and any necessary expenditures made for that purpose will be paid by the State upon the accounts being duly certified and approved at this office.  
By command:  
[Signed] A. C. GARLINGTON,  
Adjutant and Inspector General S. C.  
Official: G. A. FOLLIN, A. A. G.  
**EXTRACT.**  
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same, That the Governor is and he is hereby authorized to accept as many Volunteer Companies of Mounted Infantry as may be offered, to consist of not less than sixty-four, nor more than one hundred men exclusive of Commissioned Officers, shall be organized by him into Battalions or Regiment by the election of Field Officers if the number of said Companies be sufficient for that purpose, and said Companies shall be called out at the discretion of the Governor, to suppress insurrections, or to repel actual or threatened raids of the enemy within this State, and shall be discharged from actual service whenever in his judgment the actual necessity for such service has ceased.  
Papers of State copy three times.  
may 25—31  
**State of South Carolina.**  
  
ADJ'T. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Columbia, June 1, 1864.  
**GENERAL ORDER NO. 7.**  
I. THE Commanding Officers of the several Militia Regiments of the State will immediately return to this office lists of the Field Officers of their respective Regiments, with the dates of their commissions or election to office.  
II. In Regiments in which there are no Field Officers the ranking officers of the line will make the above return and forthwith order elections for field officers of their respective Regiments, giving due notice.  
III. The Commanding Officers of Regiments are required to have all vacant offices in their respective Regiments immediately filled according to law. (Act 1841.)  
By command:  
[Signed] A. C. GARLINGTON,  
Adjutant and Inspector General S. C.  
Official: G. A. FOLLIN, A. A. G. June 8  
Papers of State copy twice.  
**MUTUAL**  
**Life Insurance.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ACCEPTED the Agency of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Raleigh, North Carolina, for CAMDEN AND VICINITY, is prepared to receive applications for policies of LIFE INSURANCE, on the most reasonable terms. The Lives on SLAVES insured at moderate rates.  
W. L. DePass, Agent.  
April 13  
**ALABAMA**  
**Fire Insurance**  
COMPANY.  
THE UNDERSIGNED, AS AGENT FOR the above Southern Insurance Company, is prepared to issue policies of Insurance against loss by fire on all buildings, &c.  
W. L. DePass.  
April 13  
**MANSION HOUSE,**  
Camden, So. Ca.  
THIS OLD AND FAVORITE ESTABLISHMENT is still in full blast, and the proprietor extends every accommodation and comforts to his guest who calls on him. His TABLE will be kept up, if provisions can be had at any price.  
E. G. ROBINSON.  
April 20  
**GINGER.**  
A SMALL LOT ON HAND, AND FOR sale by  
April 6 J. M. GAYLE.